

May 14-15, 1864

Battle of Rosaca

One of 1st battle fought by
Gen. William T. Sherman's
Union Army during his
march through Georgia.
Sherman forced Confederate
to retreat.

1864

Gen Hist

Germany

deaths Michael Sachs

1864

Jew. Hist.

Russia

Jews were admitted to
the bar

May 15, 1864

RESACA, Ga.

With a strong force of Confederates General Johnston occupied RESACA, Ga.

while the Federals were in the vicinity attempting to secure a good position from which to make an attack. On May 14 a detachment from Sherman's command made an attack but was repulsed with a loss of 1,000 men. In attempting to turn Sherman's left flank,

Johnston lost a strong position and
after struggling all day on the 15th to regain it
the Confederates retreated. The Federal loss
during the engagements was about 3000.
Johnston lost about 1,000 men.

Oct 1864

1912 Dates J-BK

OSTEND MANIFESTO

A despatch signed at Ostend, Belgium by James Buchanan, John Y. Mason, and Pierre Soule' all U.S. ministers in Europe, declaring the advisability of the sale of Cuba by Spain to the U.S. and declaring that the U.S. would be justified in taking it by force in the event of the refusal of Spain to sell it. The declaration was not approved by any party in the U.S.

though the meeting of the ministers was
under the direction of President Pierce.

May 15, 1864

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: RESACA, Ga.

Union

Sherman

w/ 100,000

lost 1,000

defeated

Johnston

w/ 55,000

lost 10,000

Sherman's march to the sea.

May 16, 1864

1912 Dates J-BK

DREWRY'S BLUFF

One of the battles of the Civil War was fought at Drewry's Bluff in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred in Virginia. The Federals led by Gen Butler were attacked by the Confederates under General Beauregard at Drewry's Bluff and forced to retreat to Bermuda Hundred where they were closely confined by the intrenchments of the

Confederate.

May 19, 1864

On advancement, Grant found the
enemy so strongly entrenched that
Grant decided a suspension of the
attack

May 23, 1864

Sherman wrote from Kingston, "I am already within 50 miles of Atlanta & have added 100 miles to my railroad communications, & every mile of which is liable to attack by cavalry."

Most of the baggage and tents had been left behind; a tent fly was the shelter for brigade and division headquarters; but the food, consisting of meat, bread, coffee and sugar, was abundant and of good quality.

All the supplies came over the single line of railroad running from Chattanooga to Atlanta, of which the track was torn up and bridges burned by the Confederates, as they retreated.

But the engineers in charge of the railway repairs were skilful and energetic, renewing bridges as if by magic, much to the amazement of Johnston's men, who under the illusion that their destruction would cause great delays were always startled to hear the whistle of the locomotive bringing up the supply trains for the rear of the Union Army.

May 23-27, 1864

1912 Dates J-BK

NORTH ANNA CROSSING

From Spottsylvania, Grant's Army moved south to the North Anna R. arriving May 23. There they encountered Lee in such a well chosen position that after a struggle in which the Federals lost 1,293 men, Grant withdrew. On May 27th when Sheridan joined Grant the Federal force started toward the PAMUNKEY R.

May 25, 1864

Four day battle at NEW HOPE CHURCH,
Georgia.

May 25, 1864

Sherman formed a plan to turn Johnston's flank. He left his supply railroad, made a circuit to the right and fought in the severe battle of New Hope Church, which accomplished his object, so that when he returned to the railroad he occupied it from Allatoona to Big Shanty in sight of Lookout Mountain (near Marietta, Ga.)

1912 Dates J-BK

May 28, 1864

Battle: Dallas Ga.

Sherman vs Longstreet

W 40,000

W 20,000

lost 2,400

lost 3,000

March to Sea

June 1-3, 1864

1912 Dates J-BK

COLD HARBOR

Grant in his campaign before Richmond, Va. Crossed the PAMUNKEY river and fought his way to Cold Harbor, a short distance northeast of Richmond.

On June 1, he made an attack upon the Confederates under Lee, but was repulsed with heavy losses. Skirmishing continued until

June 3rd, when in a general assault
Grant was overwhelmingly
defeated with a loss of 9,848 men.
After hanging in the vicinity
for a week, Grant withdrew
intending to approach Richmond
from the South.

June 1-3, 1864

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle Cold Harbor

Confed. Lee
w/100,000
lost 8,500

defeated

Grant
made
w/125,000
lost 9,348

JUNE 3, 1864

Battle of
COLD HARBOR

Richmond, Va.

Hideous barrage cut the
advancing blue ranks like
sifted grain. It was all over
in less than 15 minutes

Nine days later U.S. Grant
withdrew. Cold Harbor had
cost 12,700 men, but Robert E.
Lee had won his last great
battle for the Confederacy